ing state of affairs in India, spoke at some length upon the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor Napo-leon, and hoped Government would take early steps for disabusing the minds of the French people as to

for disabasing the minds of the French people as to resugees in England.

Fast Granville said that notice had already been given in the House of Commons of a measure which he had no doubt would meet the question of the residence of political refugees in England with safety to the lives of foreign sovereigns.

Letd Panmure said that recruiting was progressing very favorably, and that troops were sent to India at the rate of 1,000 a month; also that instructions had been sent to the colonies, suthorizing the enlistment of all Britisti-born white subjects who might volunteer.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston gave notice of a vote of thanks to the army in India; and also that it was his intention on the 8th to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to conspirately to commit murder. [This is the measure to meet mit murder. [This is the measure to meet

foges question.

Roebuck gave notice of his intention to question.

Roebuck gave notice of his intention to question.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice of his intention to question Lord Palmerston with respect to any correspondence that might have passed with the Government of Prance in regard to the Alien acts. He likewise gave notice that he intended to renew his motion for the abolition of the Lord Liententancy of Ireland.

A motion for a select committee to inquire into the transmission of troops to India was agreed to.

On the evening of the 5th, in the Lords, Lord Clarendon announced the determination of the Prench Government to prevent French Consuls from issuing passion to British subjects, approved of the course, and stated that the British Government intended to invite other Governments to abandon the course, and stated that the Billian Government tended to invite other Governments to abandon the system of passports altogether. He also, in reply to Earl Grey, excuerated the Neapolitan Government from all blame in regard to the two English engineers

of the steamer Caghari.

A congratulatory address to the Queen on the mar-riage of the Princess Royal was voted unanimously.

A bill was read a first time for abolishing imprison-

A bill was read a first time for abolishing imprisonment for debt, &c.

In the House of Commons an address to the Queen en the marriage of the Princess was agreed to.

Mr. Roebuck asked Lord Palmerston whether there had been any communications between the Governments of France and England respecting the Alien act or any alteration in the criminal code of England. He spoke with much bitterness against the Emperor of the French, and against the position taken by the Courst de Morny and Persigny, and the addresses of the French Army in regard to the recent attempted assessination of the Emperor.

Lord Palmerston said in reply that a dispatch had been addressed by the Foreign Minister of France to the French Embassador in London upon the late transaction in Paris, and conveying the wish of the Fsench Government that the British Government-should take such measures in consequence that they in their wishers that the late that the pointing out any measures.

Government that the British Government-should take such measures in consequence that they in their wisdom might think fit, but not pointing out any measures whatever. The French Minister simply left the case to the British Government. No reply had been made to the dispatch of the French Government. He condemned the intemperate language of Mr. Roebuck and repelled his charges against the French Embassador.

A resolution was adopted confirming pensions of £1,000 a year each to the widow of the late Sir H. Havelock and the present baronet.

After some discussion leave was given to bring in a bill to allow the East India Company to raise money in England on debentures. The power to continue in force till the end of the session of 1859, and the amount to be restricted to £10,000,000.

Lord Palmerston gave notice that on the 12th inst.

would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend
e government of India.

the government of India.

Some auxiety began to be felt in regard to the safety of the celebrated dipper-stip Marce-Polo, which sailed from Melbourne on the 24th of October for Liverpool, with a large quantity of gold (£295,000) on board. She had greatly exceeded the time naunity occupied by her in making the passage, and the underwriters were demanding five guineas percent for insurance on the gold.

The French Embassador had given notice that the French Consular officers in Great Britain would no

The French Embassador had given notice that the French Consular officers in Great Britain would no langer grawt passports to other than subjects of France, and a modification of the English passport system had been adopted to meet the exigency.

At a meeting of the European and American Steam Company (Croskey's Southampton line), a slight adverse balance was shown in the accounts of the New-York line, but the report, nevertheless, considers the

result on the whole quite satisfactory, when the peculiar circumstances of the trade with the United States during the last year are taken into consideration. The Directors hope that the service may be resumed with profit in the coming season.

An order from the War Office for raising two additional cavalry areas.

An order from the War Office for raising two additional cavalry regiments anthorizes the restoration of the 5th Royal Irish regiment of dragoons, which was disbanded for objectionable conduct in 1799.

The sea serpent has turned up again, having been seen by the officers and crew of the ship Castilian, off St. Heiens, on the 12th of December last, as circumstantially detailed by them in a communication to the British Heaves of Trade.

British Board of Trade.

The Town Council of Cambridge had decided, by the casting vote of the Mayor, that it was inexpedient to send a congratulatory nadress to the Emperor Na-poleon, the ground taken by the opponents of the proposition being the offensive addresses of the French Army and the speeches of Counts De Morny and Per-

The Birmingham Daily Press of yesterday says: The Birmingham Daily Press of yesterday says:

"We have seen one of the shells manufactured for
the purpose of the late attempted assassination.
They were made by Mr. Taylor, an engineer
in Broad street, who was, of course, unacquainted
with the purpose for which they were intended. They are most ingeniously contrived, and
the one brought to our office was a very fine
specimen of workmanship. It is cylindrical in shape, with the ends rounded, resembling a melon more than anything else we can compare it to, the size about 5 inches by 4. It is hollow, and made in two parts. The thickness of the metal at ene end is one inch, at the other three quarters of an inch. The great peculiarity in the construction is the means for exploding. In an ordinary hand grenade this is provided for by a fases, which being lit when it reaches the powder causes the explosion. In the present instance, one end of the shell is provided with 25 nipples, similar to those of a gun, and upon each of these apercussion cap is placed. When either of these caps strikes against any substance it produces the explosion. Thus, all uncertainty as to the time of the explosion. Thus, all uncertainty as to the time of the proposite end secures its falling the right way. At the opposite end is a hole for loading which is closed by a screw plug. The whole appearance of the machine is of a most dangerous hind, and on its construction and design great labor must have been bestowed. with the ends rounded, resembling a melon more than

# FRANCE.

Frem Our Own Correspondent. PARIS, Feb. 4, 1858. For the past three weeks, all sorts of men-from Francis Joseph, Victor Emmanuel and Lord Brough arn, down to Colonel Hardy, Beverley Tucker and Geo. Jones-have been hastening to congratulate the Emperor on his escape from a great danger. With all respect for kaiser, king, chancellor, colonel, consul, and count-chevalier, one cannot but fear that their felicitations are premature. The escape is doubtful. His Majesty is running in danger of a worse blow-up than when he rode up to the opera house the other night. Then everybody said, and with apparent good reason, that Orsini and his fellows had played into the Emperor's hands, and had really brought him into their debt for a handsome addition to his political capital. It looks now as though Napoleon were playing into their hands losing by fantastic tricks of despotism the hearts he had just won. Then, the general indignation sgainst the assassins, and general sympathy and economica interest aroused in his favor, furnished him strength and opportunity to enter upon a course of clemency. He chose to make it the occasion for announcing the inauguration of a severe policy. The announce ment of his Message was followed by the famous report of Minister Billsult, and its accompanying decree against journalism; then the article in th Moniteur threatening repression of religious discussion. That some of his counselors were urging to go still further was well known; but in spite of alarming rumors, there were hopes that more moderate opinions would prevail. Such hopes are blasted. A law has been sent into the Legislative Body this week, officially styled a Law relating to Measures of General Safety, already popularly styled the Loi des Suspects. It immediately assotes itself in men's minds with the palmy days of ciates itself in men's minds with the palmy days of Robespierre and Fouquier Tinville. To tully com-prehend the severity of this proposed law, its wide scope and unlimited elasticity of application, the veral articles, together with the explanatory pre-

amble, should be read entire. As they are likely to

be republished in another column of THE TRIBUNE, I will direct attention to only the chief character-

istics of what might be truly stated a Measure of

General Insecurity.

Although any person who makes, sells, gives away, has on his person or in his possession, any sort of murderous machine, or any sort of fulminating powder, is to be punished by fine and imprisonant the nunishment of assassins is one of the minor mating powder, as to be plantaged in the minor objects of the law. Any person who publicly encopiects of the law. Any person who publicly encourages (provoque), in any way whatever, attacks on the life of the Emperor, or a change in Government or dynasty, whether his provocations lead to any result or not; any one who, for the purpose of disturbing the public tranquillity or exciting hatred and contempt of the Imperial Government, mackinates or keeps up relations, whether at home or abroad (a pratique des manouvres ou entretenu des intelli-gences, soit à l'intérieur, soit à l'étranger), are to be punished by fine and imprisonment. The pre-imble says: "The character of the maneuvers and amble says: "The character of the maneuvers and "culpable relations is defined by their purpose."

Note that magistrates, not jurymen, are to judge and decide on the proofs of such purpose. Beside the fines and imprisonments, varying respectively from 50 to 10,000 france, and from one month to five years, any person condemned under this law is subject, at the discretion of the authorities, to be subject, at the discretion of the authorities, to be ordered to reside, within fixed limits, at any place in France or Algeria, for an indefinite length of time, or expelled from the country. It subjects to the same arbitrary change and limitation of residence to any part of France or Algeria, or to exception from the country, every person who was pulsion from the country, every person who was condemned, as a measure of public safety, to im-prisonment, exile, or other punishment for political offenses, "on occasion of the events of May and "June, 1848, of June, 1849, or of December, 1851,

genous to the public security."

It would be hard to believe, if it were not too well known here to be doubted, that Minister Bilault and his party in the Council of State, where this bill was debated and resolved, urged the inser tion of still more arbitrary and comprehensive pro-visions. They were only relinquished owing to the ardent opposition of a more sensible minority, of which Chaix d'Est Auge has the credit of being the which chank of rist Auge has the credit of being the leader, and to whose views the Emperor himself finally adhered. It is barely possible that the so-called Legislature, many of whose members are alarmed and disgusted at the service asked of them of approving the bill, may insist upon some amelic ration. The condemning woice of public opinion is too smothered to reach the palace. It is said, with likelihood of truth, that Billault proposed a law of warning, to be applied to individuals, like the law on Such a law alone could the press to newspapers. Such a law alone could reach the shrugs and wry faces which are now the abundant and only free comment on the Loi des Sus-

" if grave facts should mark them out anew as dan-

A favorable comment of a different sort was put forth, in advance, in an extraordinary article writ-ten for the Constitutionnel by the notorious Granier de Cassagnac. This writer is the Government bully of the press. I do not call him bully from disre spect; but there is no other gentler term that de-fines his nature and office. He is not a gentleman, is an amateur of prize-fights, unmindful of the ordinary delicacies and proprieties, and as likely to feel flattered as offended by the title. He has a certain vigor of thought and style, is a consistent supporter of strong government, seems to have even a sort of conscience—not a scrupulous one. He is violent and coarse, but not stupid. He strikes a fallen foe —not from cowardice, for he proved himself a bold fighter in the Napoleonic cause when its triumph was doubtful—but from lack of a sense of decency. He wields the political pen rarely now-a-days, being chiefly engaged of late in a fight, wherein he wields a club in guise of a cross, in brawling defense of order and religion against the corruption of modern literature and literary men. On this account, as well as on account of the time of its appearance and of the sentiments it contains, the article in question has excited much attention. In it he attacks the Journal des Débats, not for what that journal said of the affair of the Rue Lepelletier, but for what it did not say. Because the Débats, after execrating the attempt at assassination, did not break out the ar-dent eulogist and partisan of the Emperor and his policy, he more than intimates that its editors, and in-deed the whole Orleans party and all members of all opposition parties, are accomplices of Orsini and company. This idea, that every one who refrains from crying "Vire l'Empereur" is the encourager, nay, the author, of attacks upon his life, of whom your Tibaldis, Pianoris and the rest are the mere instruments, is urged throughout the article. It accords, as you will observe, with the ideas of M. Billault. Of course, the Débats cannot reply to this at-Nor are other political papers out of danger of further restrictions as to writing and circulation. La Presse, which reappears to-day after two months' suspension, cannot recover the privilege of height and in the street, a virilege which, it is rebeing sold in the street-s privilege which, it is rumored, is likely to be withdrawn from all the even ing journals.

There must be somewhere, even in the French scale, a degree of repression, suppression and op-pression which, when arrived at, must be followed explosion. We are already under an immense pressure. If there were any good in prophecy with out the inspired gift, one would venture to say, in the figurative style becoming prophets, that Louis Napoleon, sitting on the safety-valve, is running now into worse danger of a worse blow-up than when he rode into the Rue Lepelletier three weeks

ago.

The Revolution is not coming to-morrow nor next day. But if it should come one of these days, do not attribute it to the accidental discharge of a soldier's musket or a rioter's pistol. It is not the last ounce that breaks the camel's back, but the pre-ceding pounds packed unmercifully on the patient

A politic and acceptable measure of particular safety for the little Prince, in case he should sudsalety let the their them. Was announced at the same time with the general measure against the safety of the thirty thousand political offenders of '48, '49 and '51, and of disagreeable people universally. This is a new and fixed arrangement of the Regency. I have spoken in a former letter of the French confession of no faith in the stability of the government and dynasty almost unanimously mani-fested on occasion of the risk of life lately incurred by its chief. Everybody agreed on the morning of the 15th of January that Louis Nanoleon was more the 15th of January that Louis Napoleon was more firmly sested on his throne than he had been twen-ty-four hours before; but the shock of alarm and sudden transition to excessive congratulation served to awaken a more vivid sense of the essential instability of the throne itself, ready to totter and fall the instant it was relieved of his weight. As the only available substitute for established institutions having their base in time-honored right and law and customs, the Emperor has surrounded his boy with established appearances, as good as could be had in actual circumstances, and such, it is hoped. as will inspire the public with some of that confidence of which they show such a plentiful lack An amendment and complement to the Senatus Consultum of July, 1856, which conferred the regency on the Empress, or, in her default, on the French Princes, only on condition that the Emperor should not make some other disposition, public or se-cret, the present decree confers absolutely upon the Empress the title of Regent, of which she is to exercise the functions from the day of the accession of the minor Emperor. A second decree institutes a Privy Council, composed of Cardinal Morlot, Mar-shal Pelissier, Fould, Minister of State, Troplong, President of the Senate, de Morry, Baroche and Persigny. This Council is presided over by the actual Emperor meantime—to serve an apprentice-ship, as it were, in statecraft. At his death, it will become, with the adjunction of the two French Princes nearest in the order of succession (old Je-rome and his son at present), a Council of Regency, to assist the Empress during the minority of Napo

leon IV.

The Monitour has put forth another one of those the Monicur has put forth another one of those suspiciously earnest arguments, going to show that the death of Napoleon III. would not shake his throne and dynasty in the least. Oh, certainly not! And that being the evident fact, why keep insisting upon it! Nobody writes articles to prove that the death of Victoria will be followed by the accession of the Prince of Wales.

A correction: It was Canrobert, not Bosquet, who came near a bad end in a duel the other day.

who came near a bad end in a duel the other day. The last words uttered by Lablache, writes a Naples correspondent of the Courrier de Paris, were a few lines of "Home, sweet Home,"—his favorite song, both for words and air. It may do for a man like Lablache to have such bomely fancies; but

an honest Englishman or American who should presume to express any warmth of admiration for the sweet tune and sentiment, would not be be cried down by the dilettanti of the Italian Opera?

A pleasant story, which is possibly true, is now worth repeating, as illustrating the soundness of dilectranti judgments in matters of art—by which judgments most of us are tyrannically ruled. To ward the end of the last century, and through the first quarter of the present century, there lived in Paris a certain Dr. L. or M., a man of independent tasts a certain Dr. L. or M., a man of independent tasts and real love for art. He left in his will di-rections about a room, which he had hired on a long lease, and which was not to be opened till thirty-four years after his death. The room was opened, according to the required fullness of time, one day last week. In its room found, a reafully not one day last week. In it were found, carefully pro-tected against the possible injuries of so long neg-lect, a collection, now of great and fashionable value, of pictures by Watteau, George Boucher and value, of pictures by Atteau, other masters. In his day, their style and rank, which had been in full vogue of admiration and high prices before the Revolution, were so fallen in fashionable esteem and money value, that the whole cost of his little gallery, which was set down on a paper found in the room, was not more than two of the Watteaus will now sell for. With less regard for his heirs than for his dear pictures, he took this singular precaution for assuring to them their proper estimation. His faith in a return of the public taste is completely justified. The collection is to be sold at auction this Winter, to the great delight and cost of wealthy amateurs, and to the making of the fortune of an officer in the Imperial

Guard, who is the doctor's heir.

A quite different story, which it is greatly to be feared is not at all true, is too well invented not to be told. All classes in Berlin are busy in prepara-Prussia with his young English bride. The order of advocates in that—military country claimed a right to wear swords on the gala occasion. Some punctilious Geheim or Hofrath, master of ceremonies, denied their right. Their protests were of no avail with him. So they carried their complaints and request to the Prince Regent-Might they not wear swords? Certainly, replied his highness. They may wear swords and cannons, too, if they

the new penal law, the provisions of which were re-ceived per the Baltic.

It is said that the City of Paris was about to raise a

It is said that the City of Paris was about to raise a loan for a sum equal to \$20,000,000.

The Moniteur publishes a decree which inve to Prince Jerome Napoleon (uncle of the Emperor) with the right of attending the meetings of the Council of State, and presiding over the same in the absence of the Prince of

the Emperor.
Private accounts from Paris mention several failures Private accounts from Paris mention several failures in consequence of the suspension of M. Odier.

It was thought that the stringency of the new penal law would undergo material modifications before its final enactment, owing to the opposition of the Emperor to severe or repressive measures. The law as proposed encountered strenuous opposition in the Council of State, and only passed that body by a majority

of four.

The latest addresses from the army were marked by

The latest addresses from the army were marked by a less host le spirit, so far as England is concerned. At a certain banquet, lately given by a certain illustrious member of the imperial family, the extravagate of the dishes is said to have called down reprimand from certain high quarters. One single dish, of novel invention, called Salado Russe, is reported to have cost the exorbitant sum of 5,000 francs, being composed of coults of every kind of fish and game, wherein were mixed plovers' eggs.

Lord Cowley, the British Embassador, was on a visit to London, and rumor was busy as to the object in view. One report was that he would not return to his allies at the Imperial Court.

La Presse made its reappearance on the 4th after its

la cilico at the Imperial Court.

La Presse made its reappearance on the 4th after its two months' suspension.

The Three-per-Cents closed on the 5th at 69.65.

# SPAIN.

A royal decree declares that the amnesties to political and other offenders, on the occasion of the birth ical and other offenders, on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of the Asturias, is to be extended to the Spanish Colonies.
The address in reply to the Queen's speech had

#### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives had adopted, without discussion, a bill prolonging for three years the law of 1835 regulating the policy concerning foreigners.

### ITALY.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times

The Paris correspondent of The London Times 1848:

"It appears certain that in consequence of the observations addressed to the Sardinian Cabinet by the English and French Government, the note which was to have been presented to the Neapolitan Government has been withdrawn."

The trial of the parties arrested for the attempted revolution in Napleis last June was commenced at Salerno on the 29th of January. 286 prisoners appeared in Court, some of whom it is said presented a deplorable appearance. The correspondent of The Daily News says some of them "appeared more like" deplorable appearance. The correspondent of The Daily News says some of them "appeared more like "beasts than men—pale, dried up, shivering and "shiriking from the cold, and scarcely able to walk "upright from the effects of cold and hunger. Their "allowance is three half-pence per day."

The owners of the newspaper Ragione of Turin who were arrested and brought to trial for an offensive arricle in regard to the attempt on Napoleon's life, were

acquitted.
A slight shock of earthquake is reported at Parms.

### PRUSSIA.

The Prince and Princess, Frederick William of Prussia, landed at Antwerp on the 3d inst., and reached Cologue on the following day. They were received with enthusiasm at all points.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

A suspension of some magnitude is reported at Cologue. Name not mentioned.

# DENMARK.

Advices from Copenhagen state that the animated discussions which lasted during two days, terminated by the rejection of the Holstein proposals, by a vote of 41 spainst  $\epsilon$ . The President declared that the acof 41 sgainst t. The Fresident declared that the ac-ceptance of these proposals would be equivalent to the annihilation of the great Charter, and that Denmark ambiniation of the great Charler, and that Delmark cught the less readily to consent to such a measure as her position was an isolated one.

Prince Christian, heir presumptive to the throne, was to go to Paris on a mission of congratulation to the Eveneur

the Emperor.

The King of Denmark had been suffering from in-flammation of the chest, but was better.

### RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Nord says The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Nord says that the Emperor Alexander, adding example to precept, has resolved to emancipate the whole of the serfs on his private domains, at the same time securing to them all the advantages granted to the peasants of private individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously all the buildings, with the dependencies in which the peasants reside.

which the peasants reside.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that in conse quence of the important advantages gained over the liceassians, Schamyl has resolved upon submitting to the Russians.

## THE LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

Liverpool, Saturday, Feb. 6.
The Marco Polo, from Melbourne, was off Kinsale, with all well, on the evening of the 5th inst.

1 O'Clock p. m.
Mesers. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Breanstress very dull. Wheat—Some little inquiry for Red mixed at 6. \$7 to 16, but resulting in little business. Four unsalable. Indian Corn very slow.
PROVISIONS without change.
COTTEX—The market opens strong, and to-day's mice will reach 10.000 bales, at oull prices.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 6—noon.
CONSOLS weaker: 95; # 96 for money, and 96 # 160; for account.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money market con-tinued to gr. w in same. On the 4th the Bank of England further reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 5] P cent. The same once ment caused a sight rise in the funds. The joint-seek banks and discount houses are really had made no alteration in their rates in their allowances. Notwithstanding the low rates of discount. The Times considers there is no immediate danger of any mainte-rifiction, the evil being rather on the other side. It says. "The

district from the panic is such, both with regard to mercantile transactions and the management of public companies, that the public are disposed to hold also from everything. On the 5th the funds were quite buoyant, and Consols closed at 8 for morey and 86 4364 for account. The West India Mail steamer arrived at Southampton with \$2.23,800 in specie.

The West India Mall steamer arrived at Southampton with \$2.223.800 in specie.

The Bank returns show a further increase in the bullion of £394.972.

On the Stock Enchange on the 5th, loans on Government Securities were in stightly increased demand, the rate being 2013. On the Stock Enchange on the 5th, loans on Government Securities were in stightly increased demand, the rate being 2013. On the Stock Enchange on the 5th, loans on Government Securities were instituted for £1164.000 6 9 cent debentures of the Grand Trunk! Enlwsy of Canada, and the whole amount was taken up during the day at 51.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Baring, Bros. & ANGRICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Ca. report more inquiry, especially for State Bonds, without, however, leading to any great amount of business; Pennsylvania Five sold at 761, but afterward held at 71, 5 per cent Bonds at 82 Virginia Sterring Fives rather pressed on the market at all 1872 Virginia Sterring Fives rather pressed on the market at all 1872 Virginia Sterring Fives rather pressed on the market at all 1872 Virginia Sterring Fives the pressed on the market at all 1872 Virginia Stearing Fives of Massachusetts Sterling, 100-2013. Boston CRy 41, 852-90. Rulewad Bonds in fair demand: Hilling's Central 8, 1916-841. Do. 6, 242-84. New York Central 75, 222-94. Do. 8, 240-98. Messrs, Michigan Central 8 of 99, 3 476-89. Pennsylvania Central 8, 1916-841. Do. 6, 242-94. Messrs. Bell. Son & Co. report an unusually active market,

te, 85.385; Michigan Central se of the trail, 85.785.

Mesers, Bell, Son & Co. report an unusually active market, particularly in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee Bonda, Railread Bonda also in good demand, principally Eric, New York Central and Michigan Central. Eric and Hilmois Central shares, size in good request. Eric ahnee, 252.25 Hilmois Central shares, 252.4 discount. New York Central shares, 75.277; Michigan Central shares, 75.277.

ng 1589 on specialou la company on are:
Fair Orleans. 71 Midding. 61 Fair Mobile. 74 Midding. 61 Fair Uplands. 7 Midding. 61 took on hand 229 980 bales, including 175,510 American. At Manchester business has slightly improved, and in the absence of stocks prices were tending upward.

BERADEUTS—Mears, Richardsoft-Spence & Co. say FLOUR quite unsalable; prices nominally unaffered but forced sales Bekanstuff's—Mesers Richardsoft-Spence & Co. say Floura is quite unsalable, prices nominally analored, but forced sales made at lower prices; Western Canal 20 56 22/5 Philadelphia and Egitimore 22/62/32 Ohio 25/627. Western opened dail, but offsed firmly at the extreme rates also led per Battle; Red 5/92/6 for Western, 7/d 7/2 for thole: Southern, White 7/67/6 into 19/96/6 for Western, 7/d 7/2 for choice Southern, White 7/67/6 into 19/96/6 for Western, 7/d 7/2 for choice Southern, White 7/67/6 into 19/96/6 for Western, 7/d 7/2 for choice Southern, White 7/67/6 into 19/96/6 for Provisions—Mesers, Egiand, Athya & Co. and others report Berfunchanged. Pork—The market cleared of fine American, Lard dull at a reduction of 1/. Bucon—Prices would fail. Tallow in fair or mand; Y. C. 55/6.

Propugas—Ashes quiet; seles of Penis at 32/632/6. Sugar in rood demand, and shaltly hither. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Tea inactive, but prices steady. Rice active; Carolina advanced to 19/646/6. Sugar land Cod Olds in fair demand at former rates. Lineard in moderate request at 30. Spirits of Turpentine 37/6/5 in fair.

LONDON MARKETS.—Mesers. Baring Brothers & Co. report Cors. market very dull, and War at 1999 him.

LONDON MARKETS.—Mesers. Baring Broths Co. report Cors. market very dull, and Whitar I (#2) for the week; White American 45, #34; Red 42, #45; 21, #225. IRON—Welsh in feir cemand at £5, 10, for Ba Reils. Scoan chehanged. Covern dull, but from. Laron new Western 54. Linesten Carks in good demand; it begs £10; New York barrols £10, 10; Fish Oils quiet; \$ 50. Linesten receded to 28,3. Rice much depressed. EFFER dull at 1, #21,6 lower. Tax steady; common C 14. Sprents Turperstise dull at 56,6 #237,6. Tallow th Harms.

HAVRE MARKET (week ending Feb. 2, inclusive). COTTON in good demand; sales of the week 14,000 bales; size 108,500; New-Orieans tres ordinative 108. Asiass quiet at drooping. Benamertyres dull and lower; nothing doing Havre for want of supplies. Corytic quiet, but unchange Provisions dull and nominal. Outs also nominal. Rick Nothing doing. Secas firm. Land quiet. Tallow rab lower. Tea-Nothing doing, and prices nominal. Whiteso

The colonial and foreign Pronton markets have been string the week, but not active. Prices are without markets

The colorial and foreign Products markets have been steady during the week, but not active. Prices are without material charge.

Menty is very abundant. The Bank of Englad yesterday reduced their minimum rate of discount to 51 2 cent. Consons closed at 90/2059, for money, 96/2066, for the account. Ban Sitters, 51/4, Mexican Doultans, 5/6; Dourstoons: Spanish, 76/19, South American, 74/9; American Franks, 76/2.

Cocole in more demand, and dearer; 102 best Trinidad sold: fine gray, 83/204; good and the red, 72/2057; and gray, 82/200 60: 105 bags Granada, low gray to good red, 50/2059, and 760 bags Bahis at 58/16 for good red.

Coconvertal is 1d cheaper; 95 bags Honduras, port sold, low to good mid. Silver, 3 5/24/1; dead and pasty, 2/20/3/6.

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Cotton is quiet; sales for the week 1,600 bales, at steady prices. At Liverpool there has been a steady demand, and the seles for the week amount to 56/180 bales; Middling Orleans quoted at 61/5/50. P.B.

COFFER dail, but importers firm. The sales comprise 405 cold and grayich biles, and 72/6/27/6 for good bold grayish blue. 60 cold, 27/6/27/6 for good bold, 27/6/27/6 f

ales sold at steady prices—£'3 10/£214 10/ for common good ad low mid.

Lissian Cakes in good demand; we quote New-York bbis.

Lissian Cakes in good demand; we quote New-York bbis.

10 10/. Heaton bags £'0.

Ohrs.—Fish are quiet; Sperm. £80; Pale Southern. £'39 10/; ale Neal, £'306 £'40. Ohrer sales of Gallipath on the spot, at 50; Malaga and Seville. £'4.76 £'5)? Mogadore. £'416 £'310. Rape dull at 40/ for Brown, and 44/07645/ for Foreign efficied. Linseed has receded to 22/3, for present delivery. occa Nut: Ceylon. 42/26'43/6. Coolin, 44/26'46'6. Mot.assis.—About 130 pointheons sold at 15/26'15/6 for Cuba luscovade, and 17; for Antigus.

RUM in steady demand; the sales comprise about 200 punchens Demeran at 2/3/27/5; 100 casks Mauritius at 2/: 100 cake rapal at 1/11. The Government contract for 6,500 gellons, 40. P. it, overproof, is taken at 2/3-49 gallon.

Muscovado, and 17. for Antiqua.

Rus in steady demand; the sales comprise about 200 puncheous Demerara at 2.527.5, 100 casks Mauritius at 2: 100 casks Bengal at 1/11. The Government contract for 6,500 sallons, 40 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, overproof, is taken at 2/5) \$\psi\$ gallon.

Raw Sirk—A fair business at an advance of 3, \$\psi\$ 4) on Tailtee, and 2,623 on Taysasm, from the lowest point.

Rick much depressed. Of Bengal, 1,944 bars have been offered, and ratily sold at 9, for broken; 8, 3\pi 9/6 for middling to good middling White; 10,6 for fine White, and 11,641/6 for fine parly White; Ballam at 7,667/9. Of Madras, 2,140 bars sold at 8½ for middling barley grain, 8,6 for fair pinky, 6,632 bags Moument, of good quality, were sold at 7.9, and 2,000 bags Rengoon at 7,12 cash. Privately, about 3,000 bags Bengal and Madras sold at the current rates.

Sugar steady, without change in prices. The sales of West India are 2,500 hhds. and 2,000 bags Mauritine and East India Crote Rice sold tristly at 3.92 cot-90.6 for bown, e-9-647/6 for low to fine bright yellow, and 2,800 bags Mauritine and East India Crote Rice sold tristly at 3.92 cot-90.6 for bown, e-9-647/6 for low to fine bright yellow, and 2,800 middling good middling grey; 802 bags Gustemals sold at 35/6/40/ for low middling brown to middling yellow, and 160 cases Rice at 47/6/46/ for low to good middling white. Of 2,830 boxes Haysana about two-thirds found buyers at 28/6/41/ for low middling to good middling brown, and 41/6/46/6 for good brown to good yellow. Privately, 1,500 boxes Haysana sold at 13/6/45/ for low middling to good middling are good brown to good yellow. Privately, 1,500 boxes Haysana sold the Crote Rice at full prices. For floating carcoos there is still a very good inquiry, and five have been purchased for post in the United Kimpdom; 1,200 boxes Howen Marolin, fluy insured, at 23/6, faulty respectively and 200 bags Bengal Crote in public sales, the greater portion was bought in. This following are present quotations: 12/214/ \$\psi\$ cent 34/, 10/2

# Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Myrka: 

The strivals during the week consist of 60,105 hushels Wheat, 42,147 bushels Cern, 9,460 hurses Flour, from the States; 1,548 seeks Flour, from France; 500 quarters Corn from Spain, 2,417 quarters Wheat from the Marter 1,548 seeks Flour, from France; 500 quarters Corn from Spain, 2,417 quarters deliveries of Wheat, for the week endinglast Saturday were 25,541 quarters at 17.6, essinat 104,611 quarters at 77.11 in the cortes-ponding week of last year.

Since Threstay there has been filterally nothing doing in Br-adstinfs. Today's marter to preder very slow, but towards the close a some what better feeling was manifested for Whiter, and the sales were made at the extreme prices of Transactions, nominally unsales were made at the extreme prices of Transactions, nominally unsaltered, but since forced sales have been made at very low prices. From France the supply is large, not only at the principal ports, but by vessels which can discharge at the smallest harbors on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, and the railways throughout the country are choked up with Stack Flour. So long as these arrivals continue Barrels cannot be expected to meet a ready sale. Firsts Corn in very limited request, and again easier to buy. We quote: White 1, 26,16 up to 7,9 in retail for best sample \$P 20 lb. Flours—Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22,5625; Farre Unio via North 15, via New Orleans 27. Western 20,562 17.6 \$P bbl. Innuas Corn—Mixed and Yellow 33.; White 25, \$P bbl. Innuas Corn—Mixed and Yellow 33.; White 25, \$P childs in prefer prices.

BEEF has sold to an average extent during the week, \$4,10 \( \text{ first} \) being a taken in prefer series.

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Beef has

wt. lower. Bank - Steady at \$ 14.09 for Philade phia, and 6/947 for Balti-

On s.-Market bare of Sperm, first arrivals of which will said well; Southern Whale has brought £38 \$r ton Chorassand—Attoday's public sale about 100 time American fed were offered about one-forth of which was sold at 50 \$0 16 for fair, and 57, 657,6 for good yearing, fine new soling at S. Fash: 3 P cwt. The attendance was numerous and more sould have been sold but for the unwillingness of heiders.

Corros.—The market has been quiet all week, but prices have been firmly maintained, and at the close it is very difficult to find the "good ordinary" and "middling" qualities at the quotations. In Manchester business has rather improved this week, helped by good ordinary and "middling" qualities at the quotations. Innebester business has rather improved this week, helped by better feeting in the Money market, and in the absence the producers are gradually establishing prices more in accordwith those of Cotton. Middling Orleans 6 15-16d.; Mobile Boweds 6 15-16d. \$P. D. Thursday the Bank of England reduced their rate of inter->3 \$P. Cent.

# KANSAS.

THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 9, 1858.

The wheels and cranks of the Legislative machine

have been under stronger headway during the past few days. If I may be allowed the expression, the pressure has been at least "56 to the square inch." Up to this date, "House bills" number somewhere about 500, and as "Council bills" are not far behind them, the result is that these paper missiles are so abundant that if they were aggregated, and each one had a Sharp's rifle, and was an "Abolitionist," they could rout the whole Border-Ruffian forces. There are two important facts worth consideration, however. First, nearly all of them are of a special character-that is, nine-tenths of them; and secondly, quite a number of those introduced languish in packages of red and green tape, having only undergone the preliminary stages of legislative omnipotence. Still a considerable amount of general business was got through with last night. The most important was the passage of the Convention bill. provisions, as passed, the election for delegates will take place on the 1st Monday in March and the Convention will assemble on the 4th Monday. An effort had been made, which it was supposed would be successful, to defer the election until June and the meeting of the Convention until October. Mr. Mead of Manhattan, of the Council, and others in the House enceavored to get such an amendment, but the bill went through with but one other amend-ment; the Convention at Minneola. This small tune on the "Minneolian" harp may be considered as a out of a compromise. A compromise between the port of a compromise. A compromise between the pockets and the political feelings of the parties, and in all such compromises the pocket is apt to get the best of it. What the august body will do at "Minneols," even supposing they should find it, is not very clear, for those who profess to know where it is admit that there is nothing, thereshould yet, save is admit that there is nothing thereabouts yet, save a "delightful prospect." One person confidentially suggested that the Convention would, that it must adjourn to Lawrence or Topeka the moment it met, for want of accommodations. That this fact was contemplated by even the interested parties, but that the design was that Minneola should in all re-

spects appear to be the capital at least. A bill creating a whole string of Territorial roads passed yesterday. Instead of getting up separate road bills, this was got up as a sort of omnibus. The Legislature had, indeed, passed quite a number of bills seed to be a sort of omnibus. of bills creating Territorial roads, but as the deof bills creating Territorial roads, but as the de-mand appeared to be endless, an omnibus was man-ufactured, into which all subsequent proposals for roads were crammed. Something of this kind was unquesticiably needed, as the people have refused to work or open roads under the bogus laws. From what I have observed, I very much fear that From what I have observed, I very much fear that many of these routes are merely got up to advertise the paper towns created by this Legislature. I have been informed that the expense entailed by this bill will not be short of \$20,000, and if many of the roads are chiefly designed to further local interests the probabilities are that there will be a popular rebellion against it. The bogus Legislature created rebellion against it. The bogus Legislature created nearly all the Territorial roads they made of this bogus kind, but there was no necessity why this body should imitate them.

body should imitate them.

County lines have not yet been changed. The bill sticks like a good many others. A law giving women equal property rights went through the Council. That is, not exactly equal property rights, but a legal right to the property she may have held in her own right, or inherited, leaving their mutual accumulations still under the patriarchal supervision of the orthodox "head of the family." of the orthodox "head of the family."

Joint resolutions against the Lecompton Constitu-Joint resolutions against the Lecompton Constitu-tion were passed yesterday. They were introduced in the Council yesterday, by Mr. Learned. I send a copy. They are somewhat wordy, and such slips as "formation and conformation" of a State Gov-ernment would probably have been pruned out by some member but for the hurry. The design is simply to assure Congress that the admission of Kausas under the Lecompton Constitution will be cause of war. But here are the resolutions:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGIS

Whereas, It is a well established principle that Governments derive their just authority from the consent of the governed and that, under the confederate system of States of the American Union, the consent of a Territory is necessary as well as that of the General Government to its and establish a State Government over such a Territory and that both the General ment over such a Territory, and that both the General Government or the people of such Territory, either directly or through the authorities elected by them, shall be fully agreed upon the terms of admission of such Territory as a State into the Union to make such admission of legal and binding effect; therefore b Resolved (by the Legislative Assembly of the Ter

Resolved (by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas), that as the representatives of the people of the Territory of Kansas, and reflecting their expressed and known wish upon the State Government, we most earnestly and solemally protest against the justice and the right of the Congress of the United States to force upon the people of this Territory a Constitution in the making of which they had no fair voice, which does not embody their wishes, but is in direct contravention thereto, which establishes in their midst a Constitution which they can neither sanction or tolerate, while it is conceed to the well-known

midst a Constitution which they can neither sanction nor tolerate, while it is opposed to the well-known wishes of a large majority of theis, number, and which, in its inception and general character, is in opposition to the interests and abhorrent to their principles.

Resolved, That we ask and demand, in behalf of the people of this Territory, the rejection of the so-called "Locompton Constitution," now pending before Congress, and the recognition of the rights and wishes of such people in any action by Congress looking toward the formation or conformation of a State Government for this Territory.

for this Territory.

Resolved, That a contravention of the rights and wishes of the people of this Territory, as herein expressed, would be a good and sufficient cause for armed this than would justly depressed but.

pressed, would be a good and sufficient cause for armed resistance, which they would justly deprecate, but which every consideration of honor and patriotism would prompt, as in maintenance and defence of their just and legal rights.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Council be, and is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this preamble and resolutions, properly attested, to the President of the United States and to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress respectively.

The above resolutions were adopted by the Council yesterday and approved by the House last night.

From Our Special Correspondent,

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 9, 1858. The Territorial Legislature has just passed a law

for punishing usurpation under the Calhoun Lecomptoniad. It is rather a good thing in its way, and decidedly creditable. It may be regarded as technically useless, since the Territorial Legislature will expire the moment that the State Government begins; but it is likely that such a law as this would be stretched over the interregnum. It pun-ishes the crime of pretending to bold office under the Lecempton Constitution with death. An effort was made to incorporate the following provision in the tail end of it: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be

eonstrued to apply to the persons who may be de-clared elected by the Board of Commissioners who are now engaged in the investigation of the frauds perpe-trated at the election for State officers on the 4th day of January, 1858.

of January, 1850.

The process, however, was promptly stricken out, and all would-be officeholders under that instrument repudiated by the people, are placed on an equal footing. The act reads as follows:

As Acr defining certain orimes herein specified, and affixing penalties therein.

Whereas, a number of persons, pretending to act by authority of the people of Kansas, assembled in the fown of Lecompton in November last, and proceeded to frame what they term a Constitution for the State of Kansas, under which an election was held on the 4th of Language at the State of the State of Kansas, under which an election was held on the 4th of January last for State officers: and where John Calboun, the President of said pretended Cou-turional Convention, claims to have authority, is

'ag to have been elected on the 4th of January last to be the lawful officers of Government for the people of Kansas; and schereas, the aforesaid pretended Convention possessed no authority whatever from the people of Kansas, but was an irresponsible assembly, segaged in a conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the people: therefore.

Beit enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, That if any incividual claiming to have authority from the Convention which assembled at Lecompton in November last, to make a Constitution for the State of Kansas, shall publish, in the shape of an official proclamation, any declaration to the effect that the Constitution made by said Convention is the Constitution of the State of Kansas, or shall call ou any person of persons to act as officers under said Constitution, or shall offer or pretend to, or, in fact commission any person claiming to be Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary, Auditor, or Treasurer of State, under said Constitution, or claiming to be elected to either House of the Legislative Assembly, or a member of Congress under said Constitution, shall assume the duties of any or either of said offices under said Constitution; or flam person or persons shall attempt in any manner whatever, to give effect to the Government under said Constitution within this Territory, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall assume the duties of any or either of said offices under said Constitution any manner whatever, to give effect to the Government under said Constitution within this Territory, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall assume the duties of any or either of said offices under said constitution any manner whatever, to give effect to the Government under said Constitution within this territory, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall assume the duties of any or either of said officer under said constitution, or farm persons of persons or persons or persons or persons or persons or persons or persons

ts passage.

There was quite a discussion on the above bill There was quite a discussion on the above billlast night. Sone very fair speeches were made in
favor of the bill by Messrs. Danforth, Speer, Hanna,
Kellar and others. The opposition to the bill, finding that it would prove too strong to contend with,
gradually fell away, and it passed ultimately with
little opposition. Among those who opposed it, Mr.,
Mitchell of Lynn County said that but for frauda
he would have been elected Senator under it, and
that in case of admission he designed contesting his
seat. To this several voices responded, "If you do
we'll hang you too." This law indicates the fate
that will probably befall the Lecomptonians, whether
under its provisions or not. under its provisions or not.

From Our Special Correspo LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 9, 1858. His "Acting" Denveric Excellency has not had

a very extensive opportunity, so far, of signing or

vetoing bills. Only a limited number of general bills have come before him. He vetoed several

charters for towns, on the ground that they were

"floating;" but as he approved Minneola, which is not only "floating." but gives the company the extraordinary power of converting 2,000 acres of land into lots, it might be suggested that be had "strained at a guat and swallowed a camel." He has now, however, as was expected, vetoed the bill which locates the Territorial capital at Minneola. He sends in a lengthy message with this veto, He evidently wants to vindicate himself before the world from all participation in this wicked and corrupt Minneola scheme. Still he does not dabble extensively in the moral objections that could be raised, but is legal, technical, and ponderously pro-found in precedent. The mantle of Attorney-General Black covers him like a garment. He sets out by stating that the Territorial capital has already been located in accordance with the pro-visions of the Organic act; that the first Legislature possessed a power that no subsequent one can.
This "Mede and Persianic" view of the subject he This "Mede and Persianic" view of the subject he borrowed from the Attorney-General. Then follows the next point—also Attorney-Generalish: Congress has already appropriated money for the erection of buildings, and "the Legislature having "used it," the location of the capital becomes a contract between the General and Territorial Governments. Without attempting to offer any opinion of the capital becomes a contract between the General and Territorial Governments. tract between the General and Territorial Governments. Without attempting to offer any opinion on this concentration of legal lore, whether Blackish or Denverish, there are still a few points worthy of note. In the first place, while the "money" has unquestionably been "used," it is equally notorious that the capital buildings are not erected. What precise effect the latter fact should have on this hypothetical contract between the Federal Government and the bogus Missouri Legislature his Eveal. ment and the bogus Missouri Legislature his Excel-lency has not thought proper to detail. This is to be regretted, as it is, unfortunately, important. If the General Government recognizes a band of swindlers, and pays into their rascally hands money world for the people of Kansas by Congress, how far should the people be held as "bound" by each contract? As this is the age of Investigating Com-mittees, let us have an investigation. If we cannot have Territorial buildings, let us at least have some

have Territorial buildings, let us at least have some fuss about it.

The next point raised by his Denveric Excellency is an old sterectyped one. Congress and the General Government have recognized the laws of the bogus Legislature under which the capital was located, consequently the location must not be interfered with. Now, on this point I would merely remark that not only his Excellency the Governor, but his Excellency the President is too sensitive by half. If the bogus laws are all so infallible, why fall back so often to assert their infallibility? Such constant insinuations may be fatal to them. Everyconstant insinuations may be fatal to them. body knows that they are idols in the political

But at the close his "Acting" Excellency chooses to be satirical. He reminds the august body that they moved the Legislature from Lecompton to Lawrence, on the ground that there was no adequate accommodation at the former place, and now they have moved to a paper town, where they could not hide their legislative heads unless it were under not nide their registative neads unless it were dualet a blade of prairie grass. Here the Governor unquestionably makes a point. It is the only invidious thing in the whole veto message. It is rather clever, but shabby. However, it is more of a hit at Lawrence, or the Legislature, than Minneola. At least so the friends of the latter regard it. Such is

the veto message.

We are told that at the Straits of Gibraltar the currents which flow into and out of the Mediterra-nean Sea are divided; that on the surface there is a ceaseless current in one direction, but that below, where mortal eye cannot scan it, there is another deeper and stronger current ever flowing powerful and unnoted. It is so with too many of the acts of our modern politicians. They cast their straws be-fore the wind that the people may look at them, but the grain they have stripped from its husk lies deep in the caverned abysecs of their pockets, lost to the vulgar gaze, and only to be discovered by the investigations of a profound but sorrowful science. our modern politicians. They cast their straws be

LEGISLATURES NOS. 1 AND 2-MATTERS AND THINGS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Feb. 12, 1858. Some fears have been entertained that Acting-Governor Denver will put the Convention bill in his pocket. We will see to-day. Yesterday the Teritorial Legislature was on the General Appropristion bill. I decline giving its figures, as it is not yet finally agreed on, but will merely state that its figures are very large. The expense of the Territorial Government during the past few months has, I think, been rather too much. Both branches of the Territorial Legislature were in joint session yesterday afternoon, to elect three Superintendents of the Penitentiary. After several hours spent in balloting the following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. C. S. Pratt of Delaware County, A. Hunt of Lykens County, and Lewis of Doniphan County.

The Legislature will remain in session until midnight to-night. Perhaps they may not adjourn before noon to-morrow. They are waiting to get their bills signed, and to hurry through the numberless.

bills that have stuck. The State Legislature has short sessions, as many of their members are busy in the Territorial Legis-lature, and will be until it adjourns. A bill similar to the Convention bill of the Territorial Legislature was introduced. Concurrent resolutions were in-troduced in the Senate, setting forth that President Buchanan had sent the Lecompton Constitution to Cotgress, with a message recommending the acceptance of that instrument as a Constitution for Kanses, and requesting Gov. Robinson to correspond with the Governors of States friendly to the people of Kansas, and endeavor to secure their aid

and comfort against such a usurpation. The reso-Ath of January last for State officers; and where to January last for State officers; and where to January last for State of said pretended Constitutions are in the hands of a Committee, and they tutional Convention, claims to have anthority, in a certain centragency, to declare by proclamation the aforesaid pretended Constitution to be the Constitution of the State of Kansas, and the persons purport.

There is a rumor that Denver has received the appointment of Governor of the Territory. There are now several hundred writs in Lawrence, issued